THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1799. [No. 1946.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

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Ditto, Ditto, Caſſimers.

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Chintzes & Calicoes.

Furniture Ditto.

Shirting Cottons.

7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.

Striped & plain Ruſſells, &c. &c. &c.

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European Intelligence.

PARIS, May 8.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory on the aſſaſſination of the French plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Raſtadt.

17th Floreal—May 6.

"Frenchmen!

"YOUR plenipotentiaries have been maſſacred in cold blood, by the orders and ſatellites of Auſtria; and thoſe illuſtrious victims, whoſe character was ſacred, have been ſacrificed only becauſe they were the images of the active repreſentation of a nation which your ferocious enemy would have been happy to have butchered without a ſingle exception:—ſimilar to that other Emperor, who in his brutal ferocity wiſhed the Roman people had but one head, that he might ſtrike it off with a ſingle blow. You have read the horrible details of this aſſaſſination, which was meditated in the ſilence of the cabinet, preconcerted by treachery, and executed in the ſight of the members of the Congreſs, as it deſigned to defy in their perſons all the powers whoſe repreſentatives they alſo were, and to give the dreadful ſignal of a war of extermination.

"Frenchmen! you have on the recital of ſuch horrors, demanded vengeance—Be aſſured, that it will prove terrible. It is not the cauſe of liberty alone which we muſt defend, but even that of humanity; and in this ſtruggle of civilization againſt barbarity, ſhould the indignation of Europe promiſe to ſupply you with auxiliaries, it will be your duty to hold out the glorious example that is calculated to rally them in ſupport of your cauſe. There has never yet occurred any inſtance in which an outrage of the law of nations has ſtained your ſucceſſes or accompanied your misfortunes.—Your enemy on the contrary, has only attempted to repair his defeats, by treachery and has celebrated an ephemeral ſucceſs only by aſſaſſinations: a perſeverance in your generous conduct will render the contraſt more diſhonourable to him. If the battalions of Auſtria have not ſhared in its crime, they will refuſe to aſſociate themſelves with aſſaſſins, and will break their arms. If they continue to fight againſt us, they muſt be conſidered as accomplices in the guilt. A memorable puniſhment is neceſſary to preſerve the world from the new outrages and crimes which are reſerved for it by the impious league of the monarchs of Ruſſia and Auſtria, formed by ambition, cemented by crimes and which, in the madneſs of their projects, threatens the deſtruction of Europe.

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the preceding proclamation ſhall be inſerted in the bulletin of the laws, and that it be re-printed and affixed in all the communes of the republic in the uſual places.

The Miniſter of Juſtice is charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

(Signed) "P. BARRAS, Preſident.

"LA GARDE, Sec. Gen."

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to all people and all Governments.

"The news of an exceſſive outrage has already reſounded in Europe, and the circumſtances of a crime the moſt unheard of, with which the pages of the hiſtory of civilized nations have been ſtained, are now collecting with horror from all parts. It was at the gates of Raſtadt, on the territory of an independent and neutral prince, and in ſight of all the members of the Congreſs violently detained in that town, and forced to be no leſs impotent than indignant ſpectators of a crime which affected them in the deepeſt manner, and threatened them all, that in contempt of a ſacred character, in contempt of aſſurances given, in contempt of every thing which conſtitutes humanity, juſtice and honor, the plenipotentiaries of the republic, victims ever to be regretted of the miſſion of peace with which they were entruſted, and unlimited devotion with which they fulfilled the inſtructions of government, and maintained the national dignity, were maſſacred in cold blood by a detachment of Auſtrian troops. But how much more deteſtable do all the circumſtances of this aſſaſſination render it!

"Already, in the firſt days of the month Floreal, the communication of the French Legation with the Republic had been intercepted; one of its couriers had been carried off and the ſpirited remonſtrances of the Congreſs had only produced an inſolent declaration, which makes its ſeparation neceſſary.

On the 9th Floreal (28th April) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the colonel of the regiment of Szeklert cauſed a declaration to be made by a Capt. to Baron Albini, the Directorial Miniſter, that the French Legation might leave Raſtadt in ſecurity. The ſame Captain proceeded afterwards to the French Miniſters and ſignified the order to depart in 24 hours. At eight o'clock they got into their carriages, and were ſtopped at the gates of the town. So ſudden a departure no doubt had been expected and the aſſaſſination was not completely organized. Another hour was ſtill wanting. At nine o'clock the prohibition from paſſing the gates was taken off with reſpect to the French Legation only. The French Miniſters demanded an eſcort, but the Auſtrian commander refuſed to grant it, and anſwered in the following terms: "You will be as ſecure on your journey, as in your apartments." But the Legation had ſcarcely advanced fifty paces, when it was ſurrounded by a numerous detachment of the ſame corps, whoſe commander had juſt before promiſed every kind of ſecurity. The carriages are ſtopped; Citizen Jean Debry! who was in the firſt, is forced to alight, and he is aſked, "Are you not Jean Debry?" "Yes," he anſwered—I am Jean Debry—Miniſter of France." He inſtantly falls to the ground pierced with wounds. The Citizens Bonnier and Roberjot are ſtopped in the ſame manner and interrogated. They tell their names and are killed. Roberjot is maſſacred in the arms of his wife. The crime being perpetrated, the papers of the Legation are carried off, and conveyed to the Auſtrian commander. In conſidering theſe faithful details, who is there that cannot perceive the premeditations of this aſſaſſination, and its firſt authors.

"Such a ſacrilege will doubtleſs only tend to the accumulation of infamy and execration, and ſhould any other puniſhment be wanting, hiſtory reſerves one for thoſe who have been guilty of the crime.—It would be in vain for the Court at Vienna to attempt to ſhake off the dreadful reſponſibility that attaches to this accuſation.—All its previous conduct now comes forward in evidence againſt it. It will be recollected that it commenced hoſtilities by an outrage of a ſimilar nature, in cauſing two French ambaſſadors to be arreſted on the territory of the confederacy, who were afterwards thrown into dungeons at Mantua. It will be remembered, that the priſons of Olmutz alſo received, and confined for three years, repreſentatives of the people, and a Miniſter who was delivered by treachery. It will be remembered, that Auſtria was not unacquainted with the aſſaſſinations committed at Rome on the French, and that it received and protected the authors of them. It will finally be recollected, that the firſt ambaſſador of the Republic at Vienna, experienced only outrage and affronts there. Theſe ſtatements are ſufficient to impreſs conviction that the aſſaſſinations recently perpetrated at Raſtadt, is but the conſequence and the horrid completion of the ſeries of atrocities with which Auſtria has aſtoniſhed Europe, ſince Charles the Fifth furniſhed the example of ſtepping beyond all ſocial laws, by cauſing the ambaſſadors whom Francis the Firſt ſent to Venice and to Conſtantinople to be maſſacred.

"The proofs exiſting in hiſtory, of the indignation which was manifeſted at that period by all the European powers, convince us, that a crime ſtill more execrable, will alſo excite more horror and deteſtation.

"And when the conſtant moderation, and boundleſs generoſity of the French Republic, ſhall be compared with the crimes of Auſtria; when it ſhall be conſidered, that even in the midſt of the moſt violent ſtorms of the revolution, the law of nations has not received the ſlighteſt injury in France; that the Envoy of the Britannic Government entered twice into the territory of France, and departed from it free and reſpected, although juſtly ſuſpected to have come rather to excite troubles, than to negociate peace; that the Miniſter of Naples obtained permiſſion to return to his maſter, and to continue his journey in a ſecure and uninterrupted manner, at the very moment

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"LA GARDE, Sec. Gen."

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to all people and all Governments.

"The news of an exceſſive outrage has already reſounded in Europe, and the circumſtances of a crime the moſt unheard of, with which the pages of the hiſtory of civilized nations have been ſtained, are now collecting with horror from all parts. It was at the gates of Raſtadt, on the territory of an independent and neutral prince, and in ſight of all the members of the Congreſs violently detained in that town, and forced to be no leſs impotent than indignant ſpectators of a crime which affected them in the deepeſt manner, and threatened them all, that in contempt of a ſacred character, in contempt of aſſurances given, in contempt of every thing which conſtitutes humanity, juſtice and honor, the plenipotentiaries of the republic, victims ever to be regretted of the miſſion of peace with which they were entruſted, and unlimited devotion with which they fulfilled the inſtructions of government, and maintained the national dignity, were maſſacred in cold blood by a detachment of Auſtrian troops. But how much more deteſtable do all the circumſtances of this aſſaſſination render it!

"Already, in the firſt days of the month Floreal, the communication of the French Legation with the Republic had been intercepted; one of its couriers had been carried off and the ſpirited remonſtrances of the Congreſs had only produced an inſolent declaration, which makes its ſeparation neceſſary.

On the 9th Floreal (28th April) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the colonel of the regiment of Szeklert cauſed a declaration to be made by a Capt. to Baron Albini, the Directorial Miniſter, that the French Legation might leave Raſtadt in ſecurity. The ſame Captain proceeded afterwards to the French Miniſters and ſignified the order to depart in 24 hours. At eight o'clock they got into their carriages, and were ſtopped at the gates of the town. So ſudden a departure no doubt had been expected and the aſſaſſination was not completely organized. Another hour was ſtill wanting. At nine o'clock the prohibition from paſſing the gates was taken off with reſpect to the French Legation only. The French Miniſters demanded an eſcort, but the Auſtrian commander refuſed to grant it, and anſwered in the following terms: "You will be as ſecure on your journey, as in your apartments." But the Legation had ſcarcely advanced fifty paces, when it was ſurrounded by a numerous detachment of the ſame corps, whoſe commander had juſt before promiſed every kind of ſecurity. The carriages are ſtopped; Citizen Jean Debry! who was in the firſt, is forced to alight, and he is aſked, "Are you not Jean Debry?" "Yes," he anſwered—I am Jean Debry—Miniſter of France." He inſtantly falls to the ground pierced with wounds. The Citizens Bonnier and Roberjot are ſtopped in the ſame manner and interrogated. They tell their names and are killed. Roberjot is maſſacred in the arms of his wife. The crime being perpetrated, the papers of the Legation are carried off, and conveyed to the Auſtrian commander. In conſidering theſe faithful details, who is there that cannot perceive the premeditations of this aſſaſſination, and its firſt authors.

"Such a ſacrilege will doubtleſs only tend to the accumulation of infamy and execration, and ſhould any other puniſhment be wanting, hiſtory reſerves one for thoſe who have been guilty of the crime.—It would be in vain for the Court at Vienna to attempt to ſhake off the dreadful reſponſibility that attaches to this accuſation.—All its previous conduct now comes forward in evidence againſt it. It will be recollected that it commenced hoſtilities by an outrage of a ſimilar nature, in cauſing two French ambaſſadors to be arreſted on the territory of the confederacy, who were afterwards thrown into dungeons at Mantua. It will be remembered, that the priſons of Olmutz alſo received, and confined for three years, repreſentatives of the people, and a Miniſter who was delivered by treachery. It will be remembered, that Auſtria was not unacquainted with the aſſaſſinations committed at Rome on the French, and that it received and protected the authors of them. It will finally be recollected, that the firſt ambaſſador of the Republic at Vienna, experienced only outrage and affronts there. Theſe ſtatements are ſufficient to impreſs conviction that the aſſaſſinations recently perpetrated at Raſtadt, is but the conſequence and the horrid completion of the ſeries of atrocities with which Auſtria has aſtoniſhed Europe, ſince Charles the Fifth furniſhed the example of ſtepping beyond all ſocial laws, by cauſing the ambaſſadors whom Francis the Firſt ſent to Venice and to Conſtantinople to be maſſacred.

"The proofs exiſting in hiſtory, of the indignation which was manifeſted at that period by all the European powers, convince us, that a crime ſtill more execrable, will alſo excite more horror and deteſtation.

"And when the conſtant moderation, and boundleſs generoſity of the French Republic, ſhall be compared with the crimes of Auſtria; when it ſhall be conſidered, that even in the midſt of the moſt violent ſtorms of the revolution, the law of nations has not received the ſlighteſt injury in France; that the Envoy of the Britannic Government entered twice into the territory of France, and departed from it free and reſpected, although juſtly ſuſpected to have come rather to excite troubles, than to negociate peace; that the Miniſter of Naples obtained permiſſion to return to his maſter, and to continue his journey in a ſecure and uninterrupted manner, at the very moment

when the French General had repulsed the Neapolitan troops, and when he was informed that the Ambassador of the Republic had been refused passports to retire by land, and had been compelled to embark at Naples, with a certainty that with a measure was but to deliver him into the hands of the African States; that the cruel treatment, to which the French have fallen victims in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, however great and just the national resentment, on that account, may have been, has not given rise to any reprisals; when the Congress of Rastadt, peaceable and respected as long as the French armies were near it, shall be compared with the Congress thrown into confusion, and dissolved on the approach of the Austrians; when the voluntary departure of M. M. de Lehrbach and de Metternich, protected by the French passports, shall be compared with the premeditated massacre of the Ministers of the Republic. These different contrasts, already so odious, will become still more dishonourable for Austria, by the comparison which must be made between its satellites, whose cowardly ferocity is a subject of astonishment even to the people of the North, who have been called upon to co-operate with them, and the agents of the governments of Europe, who though it is the most essential enemy of the French government, and the most determined to injure it, have recently given proofs at Constantinople, that they understood the law of nations, and set a value on preventing the violation of it.—Is it possible then, that any people, that any government who may not have abjured every principle of civilization and of honour, can hesitate for a moment to declare itself in favour of good faith against perfidy; in favour of continued moderation amongst unmasked ambition; in favour of abused confidence against atrocious and premeditated crimes.

"It is therefore with the just hope of being attended to with effect, and of obtaining for the illustrious victims who have been immolated at Rastadt, a deep regret; for the French Republic an honourable approbation, and an union of execration against Austria, that the Executive Directory now addresses this solemn appeal to the conscience and honour of every people, and of every government, accepting thus early as a pledge of the generous determination which will be formed by them, the particular indignation which has been expressed with so much energy at Rastadt, by all the members of the Congress, and at Paris by the Ambassador and Ministers of friendly or neutral powers.

The Executive Directory decrees, that the preceding manifesto shall be transmitted to all governments; that it shall be printed in the Bulletin of the Laws, and solemnly read, published and affixed in all the Communes of the Republic, and be inserted in the orders of all the armies.

(Signed) BARRAS, President.
LA GARDE, Sec'ry.

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Extract of the verbal process of the sitting of the Directory, May 9th.

"The Members of the Directory having met pursuant to the 137th article of the Constitution to decide by lot which of them should go out of office on the 1st of next Prairial, (the 20th of May) the order of drawing was first determined in the following manner:—1st. Citizen Barras.—2d. Citizen Lepaux.—3d. Citizen Reubell.—The ball containing the words—"Member of the Directory to go out," was drawn by Citizen Reubell, and it was accordingly declared that he should quit his official situation on the 20th of May. A Message stating the verbal process was immediately sent to both councils."

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The Council having proceeded to the Appeal Nominal for the installation of the new members, Jean Debry appeared to have the greatest number of votes for President.

CARLESRHUE, May 2.

The following letter was written by Prince Charles to General Massena.

"General,

"The reports which reach me this day inform me of an event, which has happened in the line of my advanced posts. The officer in command acquaints me that the French Ministers Bonnier and Roberjot, having crossed during the night, the chain of his posts, were attacked by hussars, and unfortunately perished. The circumstances of this event are still unknown to me. I have, in the mean time, caused the commander of the advanced posts to be arrested, and have also appointed a Commission to make the most exact and rigorous inquiries respecting the causes of that accident. I hasten to assure you, before hand, that, should my advance posts be found in the slightest degree, culpable in that melancholy affair, I shall exact signal satisfaction from them, as my orders relative to the personal safety of the French Ministers were precise and reiterated. I cannot sufficiently express my regret that such a disaster should have happened in the line of my advanced posts. I reserve to myself, General, the opportunity of communicating to you without delay, the result of the inquiries which I ordered to be made the moment the intelligence reached me. Receive, General, an assurance of my most distinguished consideration. CHARLES."

MILAN, May 17

Proclamation of Field-Marshal Suwarrow.

NATIONS OF ITALY!

TAKE up arms; unite under banners which are fighting for God and the Faith; and you shall triumph over perfidious enemies. The army of his Majesty our most exalted Emperor and King are fighting (provoked by the French) and shedding their blood in defence of our most holy religion, for the recovery of your property, and the re-establishment of your former government. Do not the French demand every day immense sums of you! do not they demand uncommon requisitions!—And all this under the chimerical name of liberty and equality, which are even so painful to the heads of families, deprive them of their dear children, and force them to take up arms and fight against your lawful Sovereign, your loving father and most zealous defender? Nations, be of comfort! There is a God who protects, and armies who defend you. See the number of troops! See a new complete army sent by the allied Emperor of Russia; behold those prudent nations, every where full of enthusiasm, to terminate this bloody war in the most speedy manner. That faithful, numerous army, consisting of brave warriors, comes to deliver Italy. Fear nothing, wheresoever the armies combating against the French Republic shall come, you shall see the laws restored, religion exalted, private and public tranquility revived, which has been for these three years past under a heavy yoke. The faithful ministers of religion, too, shall be reinstalled in their offices and property.—But hear! should there ever be found among you one so perfidious, that shall either take arms against our Sovereign, or favour in any manner the enterprises of the French Republic—such a perfidious man shall immediately be shot, without regard to birth, rank, office or condition; and his family, houses and property shall be persecuted and destroyed. Your prudence, nations of Italy, give hopes that being now convinced of that justice of the cause, you will furnish no occasion of inflicting those rigorous measures and irremissible punishments, but that you manifest proofs of your fidelity and attachment towards so beneficent and loving a sovereign.

(Signed) L. SUWARROW.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, 6 Prairial May 25.

Official Report from the Army of Italy, addressed to the Executive Directory, by the General in Chief, Moreau, and the General of Division, Emmanuel Grouchy, Chief, for the present, of the Staff.

THE Army of Italy, placed between the Po and Tanaro, with the right extending to Alexandria, the left to Valence, and occupying with strong detachments Cazel and Verrue, was in the way of making the enemy repent, at least, the attempt which he made to pass the Po, or the Tenaro.

On the 22d Floreal, May 11, after having made a feint for that purpose in different places, he really did effect a passage over the Po; but the judicious and vigorous dispositions of Adjutant-General Garrace, who commanded the left wing of the division of General Grenier, defeated the Austrians. All those passed over the right of the river were killed or made prisoners. A single battalion of the 106th demi brigade, commanded by the Chief of Battalion, Dupellen, compelled 500 Austrians to lay down their arms.

On the 13th Floreal, May 12, in the morning, a body of 7000 Russians passed the Po, at Bafignona, and directed its force principally against Pecetto: General Moreau had anticipated this plan, and had in consequence disposed the division of Gen. Grenier in a proper situation, who received the enemy with courage. This division, nevertheless, supported itself with difficulty against so great a number, when the arrival of fresh troops, the skill and brilliant courage which have always distinguished the Chief of Brigade, Gardanne, who commanded it, began to repulse the enemy. At the same moment a division, which the General in Chief had ordered to advance with all possible speed, having appeared above Pecetto, the Russians were attacked in their left and front. The contest was long and obstinate. A building in the centre of attack was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides; the village of Bassignona was carried; the Russians were driven into the river, where more than two thousand of them were drowned, and General Schobarf, who commanded them was killed. From 7 to 8 hundred prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and a standard, a number of waggons, and a quantity of baggage, bear testimony to the persevering valour of our troops. The Artillery was very well served. General Quesnel, being wounded in the arm, was succeeded by the Piedmontese General, Colli, who on this occasion, as well as on every other since he joined the army, has given proofs of talents and intrepidity. We have had three hundred men killed or wounded.—Several officers of the Etat-Major were obliged to leave the field; among them Captain Faugerousse, my aid-de-camp. He had his leg fractured, a wound on his head, and a horse killed under him. The General in Chief made the Chief of Brigade Gardanne, and also Adjutant-General Garrau, Generals of Brigade on the field of battle, and the Captains Aid-de-Camp Grenier and Faugerousse, Chiefs of Squadron.

☞ *This French official account our readers will perceive has neither date nor place—although many particulars to render its accuracy unquestionable. The events it records, as having taken place the 12th May, are unsupported by another official account dated from Alessandria (variously spelt in the maps) the same day.—And we have before us, the subsequent British official account containing details down to the 13th May, which makes no mention of any loss to the Austrians on crossing the Po, on the 11th, nor of the Russians at Bassignano, on the 12th. Having these two accounts to inspect, the public can form an opinion as well as we can of their weight and probabilities.* Centinel.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, to Lord Grenville dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18th.

"A courier arrived this morning from Marshal Suwarrow, with accounts of the further progress of the army under his command. The Head-Quarters were, on the 13th inst. at Tortona, the citadel of which had only an inconsiderable garrison. General Moreau had collected all the French troops which had been scattered in Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, (with about 17,000 men.) The Imperial troops occupied Vercelli on the Sescia, Azora on the southern extremity of Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Balie.—The advanced posts were at Chivasso, near Turin; and the inhabitants of that part of the country had taken arms for the purpose of aiding the Austrians. The canton of Uri had risen, and driven out the French; the Valais were also in arms; and General Kaim had been sent with a considerable detachment to support them, and furnish them with arms, ammunition, &c."

LONDON, May 25.

The French Army of Italy is not less reduced by its repeated losses in battle, than by the desertion of the foreign troops, which were incorporated with it. The Ligurians, the Cisalpines, and the Romans (as they were called) quitted their colours in whole battalions. The Piedmontese regiment, called the Queen's Dragoons, deserted in a body and went over to the Imperialists, after having cut in pieces 100 Cisalpine Hussars who refused to follow their example.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Commercially Important.

☞ The following important information has been sent from the Office of the Secretary of State, to the several Sea Ports, throughout the United States. It is headed by the late Proclamation of the United States, which we published some time since.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liston, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to the United States, dated New-York, July 13, 1799, to his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from Brigadier Gen. Maitland, dated at sea (lat. 35, N. long. 68, W.) the 2d of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

In the agreement entered into by Gen. Maitland and myself with the American ministers, it was clearly understood by all parties and fixed—that *the stipulated ports in the island should be open on a certain day* for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great-Britain and the United States: NOT *that the ports of America and Jamaica, should be opened on a certain day.* In consequence of this understanding and the subsequent arrangements between Gen. Maitland and the American Consul General in St. Domingo, the President has by a Proclamation dated the 26th of June, informed the inhabitants of this country, that it shall be lawful for vessels, which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port au Prince, on or after the 1st of August next.

"Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that vessels should not clear out from the American states till the 1st of August; and General Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruisers accordingly.

"It is impossible however, considering the time that has elapsed and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the President should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it desirous that he should do so) indeed many vessels have already sailed, and are daily sailing from the different American ports with a view to be ready to enter Cape Francois and Port au Prince on the day appointed.

"I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner; and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased without loss of time to take such measures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his Majesty's Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time, have the goodness to give such orders to your cruisers as will ensure to the American vessels, which have thus left their ports without any view to a fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their Government, every necessary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, Secretary for the department of State of the United States of America, hereby certify, That the foregoing Proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, sent to me under a flying seal by Mr. Liston for my information: Given under my hand and official seal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 22.

A duel was fought yesterday by two Frenchmen. One of the parties was wounded, and the other killed.

A carpenter at work upon a new house at the corner of Fifth and Minor Streets, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, on Saturday last, and expired on the spot.

July 23.

It is currently reported, that a pilot who arrived this morning informs, that the frigate United States, Commodore Barry, is in the Bay, with two French privateers, taken off the coast.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Charleston, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city.

"As it is our duty to communicate any information which may be of advantage to many, I shall here take the liberty of mentioning to you, the excellent effects I have observed, in this city from the use of the *Senaca Snake Root*, in cases of the Yellow Fever—from which awful visitation, may a kind Providence preserve you this season!

"I first tried the Seneca Snake Root in my own family; and then among my friends—and in 12 or 15 cases, where it was regularly used, the persons all recovered. It was in those cases given in the same manner as for the plurisy, and may be administered in the usual form, at the same time the calomel and jallap are given. It facilitates the evacuation of the bowels, at the same time that it has a powerful effect in removing the inflammation which exists in the first stage of the disease; and from its anticeptic and sudorific qualities, is of great use in the latter stages. It does not supercede bleeding in the first stage, where the subject is of a plethoric habit, or the inflammation great; but frequently renders the repetition of bleeding unnecessary, I cannot help hoping that, by the blessing of God, the free use of the Seneca Snake Root may be a mean of preserving many lives in the Northern States, where the rich blood and general health of the Inhabitants seem to expose them in a high degree to the rage of this fatal disorder."

An account of Flour and Meal inspected in the city of New-York, for the last six months, ending June 30th.

80,500	barrels Flour,
7,183	half-barrels do.
1,162	barrels Middlings,
9,111	barrels Rye Flour,
4,196	barrels Indian Meal,
878	hogsheads do.
113,030	Total.

ROBERT MOTT, Inspector.

July 24.

We understand that a soldier who deserted from West-Point, in company with two

when the French General had repulsed the Neapolitan troops, and when he was informed that the Ambassador of the Republic had been refused passports to retire by land, and had been compelled to embark at Naples, with a certainty that such a measure was but to deliver him into the hands of the African States; that the cruel treatment, to which the French have fallen victims in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, however great and just the national resentment, on that account, may have been, has not given rise to any reprisals; when the Congress of Rastadt, peaceable and respected as long as the French armies were near it, shall be compared with the Congress thrown into confusion, and dissolved on the approach of the Austrians; when the voluntary departure of M. M. de Lehrbach and de Metternich, protected by the French passports, shall be compared with the premeditated massacre of the Ministers of the Republic. These different contrasts, already so odious, will become still more dishonourable for Austria, by the comparison which must be made between its satellites, whose cowardly ferocity is a subject of astonishment even to the people of the North, who have been called upon to co-operate with them, and the agents of the governments of Europe, who though it is the most essential enemy of the French government, and the most determined to injure it, have recently given proofs at Constantinople, that they understood the law of nations, and set a value on preventing the violation of it.—Is it possible then, that any people, that any government who may not have abjured every principle of civilization and of honour, can hesitate for a moment to declare itself in favour of good faith against perfidy; in favour of continued moderation amongst unmasked ambition; in favour of abused confidence against atrocious and premeditated crimes.

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THE Army of Italy, placed between the Po and Tanaro, with the right extending to Alexandria, the left to Valence, and occupying with strong detachments Cazel and Verrue, was in the way of making the enemy repent, at least, the attempt which he made to pass the Po, or the Tenaro.

On the 22d Floreal, May 11, after having made a feint for that purpose in different places, he really did effect a passage over the Po; but the judicious and vigorous dispositions of Adjutant-General Garrace, who commanded the left wing of the division of General Grenier, defeated the Austrians. All those passed over the right of the river were killed or made prisoners. A single battalion of the 106th demi brigade, commanded by the Chief of Battalion, Dupellen, compelled 500 Austrians to lay down their arms.

On the 13th Floreal, May 12, in the morning, a body of 7000 Russians passed the Po, at Bafignona, and directed its force principally against Pecetto: General Moreau had anticipated this plan, and had in consequence disposed the division of Gen. Grenier in a proper situation, who received the enemy with courage. This division, nevertheless, supported itself with difficulty against so great a number, when the arrival of fresh troops, the skill and brilliant courage which have always distinguished the Chief of Brigade, Gardanne, who commanded it, began to repulse the enemy. At the same moment a division, which the General in Chief had ordered to advance with all possible speed, having appeared above Pecetto, the Russians were attacked in their left and front. The contest was long and obstinate. A building in the centre of attack was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides; the village of Bassignona was carried; the Russians were driven into the river, where more than two thousand of them were drowned, and General Schobarf, who commanded them was killed. From 7 to 8 hundred prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and a standard, a number of waggons, and a quantity of baggage, bear testimony to the persevering valour of our troops. The Artillery was very well served. General Quesnel, being wounded in the arm, was succeeded by the Piedmontese General, Colli, who on this occasion, as well as on every other since he joined the army, has given proofs of talents and intrepidity. We have had three hundred men killed or wounded.—Several officers of the Etat-Major were obliged to leave the field; among them Captain Faugerousse, my aid-de-camp. He had his leg fractured, a wound on his head, and a horse killed under him. The General in Chief made the Chief of Brigade Gardanne, and also Adjutant-General Garrau, Generals of Brigade on the field of battle, and the Captains Aid-de-Camp Grenier and Faugerousse, Chiefs of Squadron.

☞ *This French official account our readers will perceive has neither date nor place—although many particulars to render its accuracy unquestionable. The events it records, as having taken place the 12th May, are unsupported by another official account dated from Alessandria (variously spelt in the maps) the same day.—And we have before us, the subsequent British official account containing details down to the 13th May, which makes no mention of any loss to the Austrians on crossing the Po, on the 11th, nor of the Russians at Bassignano, on the 12th. Having these two accounts to inspect, the public can form an opinion as well as we can of their weight and probabilities.* Centinel.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, to Lord Grenville dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18th.

"A courier arrived this morning from Marshal Suwarrow, with accounts of the further progress of the army under his command. The Head-Quarters were, on the 13th inst. at Tortona, the citadel of which had only an inconsiderable garrison. General Moreau had collected all the French troops which had been scattered in Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, (with about 17,000 men.) The Imperial troops occupied Vercelli on the Sescia, Azora on the southern extremity of Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Balie.—The advanced posts were at Chivasso, near Turin; and the inhabitants of that part of the country had taken arms for the purpose of aiding the Austrians. The canton of Uri had risen, and driven out the French; the Valais were also in arms; and General Kaim had been sent with a considerable detachment to support them, and furnish them with arms, ammunition, &c."

LONDON, May 25.

The French Army of Italy is not less reduced by its repeated losses in battle, than by the desertion of the foreign troops, which were incorporated with it. The Ligurians, the Cisalpines, and the Romans (as they were called) quitted their colours in whole battalions. The Piedmontese regiment, called the Queen's Dragoons, deserted in a body and went over to the Imperialists, after having cut in pieces 100 Cisalpine Hussars who refused to follow their example.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Commercially Important.

☞ The following important information has been sent from the Office of the Secretary of State, to the several Sea Ports, throughout the United States. It is headed by the late Proclamation of the United States, which we published some time since.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liston, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to the United States, dated New-York, July 13, 1799, to his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from Brigadier Gen. Maitland, dated at sea (lat. 35, N. long. 68, W.) the 2d of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

In the agreement entered into by Gen. Maitland and myself with the American ministers, it was clearly understood by all parties and fixed—that *the stipulated ports in the island should be open on a certain day* for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great-Britain and the United States: NOT *that the ports of America and Jamaica, should be opened on a certain day.* In consequence of this understanding and the subsequent arrangements between Gen. Maitland and the American Consul General in St. Domingo, the President has by a Proclamation dated the 26th of June, informed the inhabitants of this country, that it shall be lawful for vessels, which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port au Prince, on or after the 1st of August next.

"Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that vessels should not clear out from the American states till the 1st of August; and General Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruisers accordingly.

"It is impossible however, considering the time that has elapsed and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the President should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it desirous that he should do so) indeed many vessels have already sailed, and are daily sailing from the different American ports with a view to be ready to enter Cape Francois and Port au Prince on the day appointed.

"I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner; and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased without loss of time to take such measures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his Majesty's Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time, have the goodness to give such orders to your cruisers as will ensure to the American vessels, which have thus left their ports without any view to a fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their Government, every necessary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, Secretary for the department of state of the United States of America, hereby certify, That the foregoing Proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, sent to me under a flying seal by Mr. Liston for my information: Given under my hand and official seal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 22.

A duel was fought yesterday by two Frenchmen. One of the parties was wounded, and the other killed.

A carpenter at work upon a new house at the corner of Fifth and Minor Streets, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, on Saturday last, and expired on the spot.

July 23.

It is currently reported, that a pilot who arrived this morning informs, that the frigate United States, Commodore Barry, is in the Bay, with two French privateers, taken off the coast.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Charleston, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city.

"As it is our duty to communicate any information which may be of advantage to many, I shall here take the liberty of mentioning to you, the excellent effects I have observed, in this city from the use of the *Senaca Snake Root*, in cases of the Yellow Fever—from which awful visitation, may a kind Providence preserve you this season!

"I first tried the Seneca Snake Root in my own family; and then among my friends—and in 12 or 15 cases, where it was regularly used, the persons all recovered. It was in those cases given in the same manner as for the plurisy, and may be administered in the usual form, at the same time the calomel and jallap are given. It facilitates the evacuation of the bowels, at the same time that it has a powerful effect in removing the inflammation which exists in the first stage of the disease; and from its anticeptic and sudorific qualities, is of great use in the latter stages. It does not supercede bleeding in the first stage, where the subject is of a plethoric habit, or the inflammation great; but frequently renders the repetition of bleeding unnecessary, I cannot help hoping that, by the blessing of God, the free use of the Seneca Snake Root may be a mean of preserving many lives in the Northern States, where the rich blood and general health of the Inhabitants seem to expose them in a high degree to the rage of this fatal disorder."

An account of Flour and Meal inspected in the city of New-York, for the last six months, ending June 30th.

80,500	barrels Flour,
7,183	half-barrels do.
1,162	barrels Middlings,
9,111	barrels Rye Flour,
4,196	barrels Indian Meal,
878	hogsheads do.
113,030	Total.

ROBERT MOTT, Inspector.

July 24.

We understand that a soldier who deserted from West-Point, in company with two

…re confined there for deſertion, …their eſcape, is ſentenced to be …ot on Governor's Iſland this morning, be…ween the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, a few …ears ſince paſtor of a church in this city, …as accepted the Preſidency of Union (Schenectady) College.

Meſſrs. Printers,

The ſhip Neptune, lately arrived from Canton, pays to the Revenue of the United States, about ſeventy-five thouſand dollars duties. This ſum is, at leaſt, twenty thouſand dollars more than the civil liſt tax of the whole ſtate of Connecticut, for any one year, within the laſt ten years. Theſe duties ariſe on teas, ſilks and nankeens. No man is *obliged* to buy either of theſe articles, and of courſe, no man is compelled to pay any part of this ſum.

Now I beg leave to aſk the farmers of our neighbourhood, if they have any juſt reaſon to oppoſe a government which obtains its revenues from luxuries?—On reflection is it not a fact of importance, that a ſingle ſhip ſhould pay more taxes than the whole taxable property of Connecticut, which appears by our grand levy, to be about ſix millions of dollars? A. B.

July 18, 1799.

HARTFORD, July 22.

We are informed that great miſchief was done in various parts of this ſtate, to the inhabitants on Monday laſt, by ſtorms of hail and rain. In Litchfield county, the ſtorm began in Wincheſter, (that is, we have heard no further from it) and did conſiderable damage. Paſſing in a ſouth eaſterly direction, it viſited Torrington, Torringford, and Harwinton, ſweeping a breadth of more than a mile. Its effects were diſtreſſing and dreadful. The hail was ſo violent, as to demoliſh glaſs, and deſtroy the fruits of the earth in a ſurpriſing degree.—The orchards are in a great meaſure ſtripped, the fields of corn nearly ruined, and the harveſt of Engliſh grain ſcarcely worth gathering. The ſize of the hail ſtones was very large; a lad picked up three, after the rain which ſucceeded the hail was over, which, together weighed three ounces. In ſhort, the wind, rain and hail, probably have never been equalled in that part of the country.

At the Eaſtward, it ſeems that the ſtorm was ſtill more violent. At Franklin and Bozrah, in the county of New-London, the deſtruction was terrible. The graſs, grain, &c. were cut down, and by the wind, blown away from the fields, the corn is entirely deſtroyed, the gardens ruined, glaſs all broken, many buildings unrooffed, and the trees in its courſe, generally broken down, or torn up by the roots, the orchards entirely ſtripped, and wherever the apple-trees were old are deſtroyed. Seven hundred ſquares of glaſs were broken in Franklin meeting-houſe. The hail fell in ſuch quantities, as on Wedneſday, 36 hours after the ſtorm, to lie 12 inches deep in the vallies where it had been waſhed by the rain. The loſs to the Farmers is immenſely great. All the hopes of the ſeaſon, in many inſtances, are ſwept away by the beſom of deſtruction. We are happy to add that no lives were loſt in either direction, that we have heard from. The breadth of the tornado at the eaſtward was about four miles, and its length, during its violence, about 9 or 10 miles.

BOSTON July 26.

On Tueſday, the Conſtitution Frigate, Capt. Talbot, ſailed on a cruiſe with a leading wind; and

On Wedneſday, the Boſton Frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Little, ſailed on a cruiſe with a fine South Weſterly breeze.

NEWPORT, July 30.

On the 19th Inſtant, SAMUEL ELAM, Eſq; of this Town, was elected a Member of the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY, Eſq; of this Town, is appointed Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States.

The United States Frigate, General Greene, Capt. Chriſtopher R. Perry, arrived here on Saturday laſt, the 27th Inſt. from the Havanna Station; having convoyed upwards of Fifty Veſſels bound to different Ports of the United States.—A very fatal and contagious Diſorder, together with other preſſing Cauſes, compelled her thus early to abandon her Station. The Cauſes which produced the fatal Malady will no Doubt be developed in due Seaſon;—at the ſame Time we feel ourſelves warranted in expreſſing a Belief, that it has not been produced by any Negligence of the Officers, or Uncleanlineſs of the Crew; and that no poſſible Exertions were wanting in ſearching into the Cauſe of it, and endeavouring to prevent its Effects.——The very great Exertions of Capt. Perry, ſince his Arrival in Port, to prevent the Contagion from reaching the Town, will no Doubt be applauded by every Deſcription of Citizens.—The Candour with which the Nature and Extent of the Calamity were immediately diſcloſed by the Officers, deſerves to be particularly noticed.

While we deplore theſe diſtreſſing Circumſtances, in common with our Fellow-Citizens, and in particular with the Relatives of the long Liſt of deceaſed (which we are under the melancholy Neceſſity of giving in this Day's Paper) we have the Satisfaction to congratulate the Friends of the remaining ſick, on the flattering Proſpect of their ſpeedy Recovery.

The Frigate is now anchored near Coaſters Harbour; the Sick have been ſent to the Hoſpital on that Iſland, and the Well go on Shore at Roſe-Iſland for their Health.—No Perſon is admitted to go on board, or to come from the Ship, that there is no Danger from any Contagion—there have died ſince the 15th July on board the Ship during her Paſſage Twenty; and Thirty-five have been ſent to the Hoſpital at Coaſters Harbour, all but Three walked to the Hoſpital; and from the Change of Air and Diet are rapidly recruiting.

We ſtate theſe Facts, for the Public's Satisfaction, which may be relied on:—We alſo ſubjoin a Certificate from the Phyſicians, who have viſited them:

"WE the Subſcribers having examined the Sick who were landed on Coaſters Harbour, from on board the United States Frigate General Greene; certify, that we have diſcovered no clearly marked Caſe of Yellow Fever among them: but that the principal Diſeaſe appears no more than a remittent billious Fever, ſuch as is frequently generated, in warm ſeaſons, on board of large ſhips, or other crowded ſituations.

ISAAC SENTER,
L. KOLLOCK.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

The following are the Names of the Perſons who have died on board the General Greene, viz.

John A. Hazard *(Purſer)* Henry Tibbets *(Surgeon)* William Henry, Iſaac Taſewell, and Nathaniel Coleman, *(acting Midſhipmen)* Jonathan Hazard *(2d Officer of Marines)* Samuel Dorſet, Aſa Parker, Caleb Freelove, and Eleaſer Arnold *(Marines)* Peleg Shaw *(Ship's Steward)* Samuel Hughes and John Haws *(Barbers)* Richard R. Reynolds *(Maſter at Arms)* Bela Jacobs *(Carpenter)* Nathan Taft, George Smith, Iſaac Carr, Garrick Stackpole and George Boſſon, *(Seamen.)*

The following is a Liſt of the Merchant Ships and Veſſels convoyed from Havanna, by the United States Ship General Greene and Brig South-Carolina.

Schooner	Akerly, Warner,	Baltimore
———	Neptune, Bythewood,	Charleſton
———	Friendſhip, Grey,	Ditto
Brig	Clinton, Champlin,	Rhode-Iſland
Schooner,	Harmony, Roberts,	Charleſton
———	Polly, Whittelſey,	Baltimore
Brig	American Hero, Brown,	New-York
Schooner	Sally, Stanton,	Charleſton
Sloop	Little Mary, Gardiner,	Newport
Schooner	Polly, Higby,	New-York
Cutter	Friendſhip, Hathaway,	Rhode-Iſland
Schooner	George Clinton, Morris,	N. York
Brig	Patriot, Hanley,	Baltimore
Brig	Confidence, Manning,	Ditto
Schooner	Induſtry, Lovel,	Charleſton
Ship	Fabius, Cawan,	Philadelphia
Brig	Beaver, Elliott,	Ditto
Brig	Suſanna, Hunt,	Ditto
Schooner	Mercury, Skinner,	New-York
Brig	Induſtry, Traders,	Baltimore
Brig	Rambler, Moulton,	Salem
Schooner	Boſton, Wilkinſon,	Philadelphia
Brig	Hannah, Olcott,	New-York
Snow	Ranger, Martin,	Baltimore
Brig	Good Hope, Neal,	Salem
Schooner	Tabitha, Greene,	Baltimore
Ship	Halcyon, Wire,	Ditto
Sloop	Good Intent, Dennis,	Newport
Brig	Sally, Hodgkiſs,	New-London
Schooner	Ajax, Betts,	New-York
Ship	Harry, Harper,	Philadelphia
Brig	Sally & Betſy, Wroth,	Ditto
Brig	Fanny & Jane, Dreſkill,	Baltimore
Brig	John & Joſeph, Clark,	Ditto
Brig	Caliope, Arden,	New-York
Brig	Welcome Return, Berry,	Baltimore
Schooner	Commerce, Smith,	Rhode-Iſland
Brig	Felicity, Chaytor,	Baltimore
Ship	Abigail, Read,	Ditto
Ship	Mercury, Smith,	Boſton
Schooner	Beauty, Haynes,	Baltimore
Snow	Suſanna, Armington,	Providence
Schooner	——, ——,	New-York
Ship	Active, Cranſton,	Baltimore
Brig	George, Hyder,	Charleſton
Ship	Fame, Jones,	Philadelphia
———	Mac, Browning,	Boſton
———	Grand Turk, Taber,	New-York
———	Sally, Smith,	Baltimore

And ſeveral other Veſſels whoſe Names are not known.

The Ship Draper, Capt. Collins, arrived at New-York laſt Wedneſday in 52 days from Dublin. July 19th, ſpoke brig Polly, ——, from Rhode-Iſland, to Hamburgh, out 5 Days, Lat. 39, Long. 66. July 22d, ſpoke a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland to Hiſpaniola, Lat. 45.

DIED.]—At Swanzey, Yeſterday Morning, in the 78th Year of his Age, Colonel *JERATHMEL BOWERS.*

—At Havanna, Mr. *LEWIS POTTER,* Son of Mr. William Potter, of this Town, in the 19th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. *ELIZABETH WESTCOTT,* Conſort of Mr. James Weſtcott, jun. in the 22d Year of her Age.

Meteorological *TABLE.* Fahren. Therm.

1799.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
23	70	74½	SSW.	SW.	Fair.	Ditto.
24	72½	76	S.	S.	Fog.	Fair.
25	76	79	SE.	SSE.	Haze.	Rain. Fair.
26	73½	78	WNW.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
27	77	80	SW.	S.	Fog.	Cl. Cloudy.
28	74	77½	NNE.	SSE.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
29	73	78	NE.	S.	Thick Fog.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 29.

	ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop	Polly, Kelly,	Boſton
Brig	Hermes, Earle,	New-York
Schooner	Gen. Greene, Barlow,	Penobſcott
Sloop	Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York
Schooner	Betſy, Smith,	Stonington
Sloop	Fame, Dennis,	New-York
	CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop	Fame, Dennis,	New-York
	Nancy, Spencer,	Ditto
	Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Brig	Peggy, Boſs,	Cape-Francois
Sloop	Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
	Semiramis, Brown,	Ditto
Brig	Greenwich, Barker,	Havanna
Schooner	Betſy, Smith,	Stonnington
Sloop	Betſy, Cole,	New-York
Ship	Patty, Babcock,	Frenchmans bay

Extract from an Act enabling the Town-Councils of each Town in this State to grant Licenſes for retailing ſtrong Liquors, and to prevent the ſelling of the ſame without License, and againſt the keeping up of Signs at unlicenſed Houſes.

"*BE IT ENACTED by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That the Town-Councils of the reſpective towns in this State ſhall have the power of granting licenſes for keeping taverns and ale-houſes, and retailing wines or ſtrong liquors within their ſeveral towns, and ſhall take for each licenſe granted diſcretionally, not exceeding twenty dollars, nor leſs than four dollars, which money ſhall be paid into the town-treaſury where ſuch licenſe is granted, for defraying the charges of the town.

"*And be it further enacted,* That if any perſon or perſons ſhall ſell, or ſuffer to be ſold, in their Dwelling-houſes or poſſeſſions, by their wives, children or ſervants, or other perſons whomſoever, any rum, wine, or ſtrong liquors whatſoever, by retail, in any leſs quantity than a gallon, without licenſe firſt had and obtained from the Town-Council, and be thereof convicted, either by his, her or their confeſſion, or by the teſtimony of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, on oath or affirmation, before any two Juſtices of the Peace or Wardens, in any town where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, he, ſhe or they ſhall forfeit and pay as a fine the ſum of twenty dollars, one half thereof to him who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, and the other half to and for the uſe of the town where ſuch offence ſhall be committed."

Publiſhed per Order,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
July 26, 1799.

THE Creditors of Jonathan Lillibridge, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, next to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, paſſed at June Seſſion, 1756, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

WEDNESDAY Evening 31ſt July, 1799.
Will be preſented a celebrated COMEDY, called

WIVES AS THEY WERE,
AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Bronzely,	Mr. Harper,
Lord Priory,	Mr. Turnbull,
Sir George Evelyn,	Mr. Munto,
Norberry,	Mr. Prigmore,
Oliver,	Mr. Lathy,
Nabſon,	Mr. Kedey,
William,	Mr. Ormſby,
Sir William Dorrillon,	Mr. Whitlock.
Lady Priory,	Mrs. Harper,
Lady Mary Raffle,	Mrs. Simpſon,
Miſs Dorrillon,	Mrs. Whitlock.

Between the Play and Farce a SONG, by Mrs. GRAUPNER.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two Acts, called

ANIMAL MAGNETISM,
OR,
The FORCE of LOVE.

Doctor,	Mr. Simpſon,
Marquis,	Mr. Harper,
[illegible],	Mr. Lathy,
Dr. Hellebore,	Mr. Turnbull,
Dr. Van Goſterman,	Mr. Kedey,
La Fleur,	Mr. Prigmore.
Conſtance,	Miſs Weſtray,
Liſette,	Mrs. Harper.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had at the Theatre from Ten to One o'Clock in the Forenoon, and from three to ſix on Days of Performance.

Doors to be opened at Seven, and the Performance to commence at One Quarter before 8 o'Clock.

BOXES, One Dollar,—PIT, Half a Dollar
GALLELY, One Quarter of a Dollar.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,
A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calf-ſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hard-ware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee, and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOSEPH VICKARY
WISHES to acquaint his old Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed his Shop from Col Sherburne's Wharf to his own Houſe, a little above the Head of King-ſtreet, two Doors below Conſtant Taber, Eſq'rs——where he carries on CHAIR-MAKING as uſual, and will be greatly obliged to all thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

DESERTED from the Hoſpital, on Coaſters-Harbour, Rhode-Iſland.

BARNEY WHIPPLE, 5 Feet 10½ Inches high, a ſtout, well made Man, light Complexion, blue Eyes, dark ſhort Hair, belongs to Attleborough, Maſſachuſetts, ſuppoſed to have been enticed away by the others, 29 Years of Age.

OLIVER H. WILLIAMSON, Mariner, from Infield, Connecticut, aged 40 Years, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, light Complexion, has the Appearance of a Fever upon him, grey Eyes, brown Hair.

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ROBERT COLESON, of New-York, an Engliſhman by Birth, 28 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 11½ Inches high, ſhort Sandy Hair, and remarkable large red Whiſkers, marked with the Small-Pox.

For each of the above, a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

By Order of CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY, Eſquire, Commander of the United States Ship General Green.
JOSHUA BLAKE.
Tueſday Morning, 30th July, 1799.

☞ *The Printers throughout this State, are deſired to publiſh the above.*

…e confined there for deſertion, …their eſcape, is ſentenced to be …ot on Governor's Iſland this morning, be…ween the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, a few years ſince paſtor of a church in this city, has accepted the Preſidency of Union (Schenectady) College.

Messrs. Printers,

The ſhip Neptune, lately arrived from Canton, pays to the Revenue of the United States, about ſeventy-five thouſand dollars duties. This ſum is, at leaſt, twenty thouſand dollars more than the civil liſt tax of the whole ſtate of Connecticut, for any one year, within the laſt ten years. Theſe duties ariſe on teas, ſilks and nankeens. No man is *obliged* to buy either of theſe articles, and of courſe, no man is compelled to pay any part of this ſum.

Now I beg leave to aſk the farmers of our neighbourhood, if they have any juſt reaſon to oppoſe a government which obtains its revenues from luxuries?—On reflection is it not a fact of importance, that a ſingle ſhip ſhould pay more taxes than the whole taxable property of Connecticut, which appears by our grand levy, to be about ſix millions of dollars? A. B.

July 18, 1799.

HARTFORD, July 22.

We are informed that great miſchief was done in various parts of this ſtate, to the inhabitants on Monday laſt, by ſtorms of hail and rain. In Litchfield county, the ſtorm began in Wincheſter, (that is, we have heard no further from it) and did conſiderable damage. Paſſing in a ſouth eaſterly direction, it viſited Torrington, Torringford, and Harwinton, ſweeping a breadth of more than a mile. Its effects were diſtreſſing and dreadful. The hail was ſo violent, as to demoliſh glaſs, and deſtroy the fruits of the earth in a ſurpriſing degree.—The orchards are in a great meaſure ſtripped, the fields of corn nearly ruined, and the harveſt of Engliſh grain ſcarcely worth gathering. The ſize of the hail ſtones was very large; a lad picked up three, after the rain which ſucceeded the hail was over, which, together weighed three ounces. In ſhort, the wind, rain and hail, probably have never been equalled in that part of the country.

At the Eaſtward, it ſeems that the ſtorm was ſtill more violent. At Franklin and Bozrah, in the county of New-London, the deſtruction was terrible. The graſs, grain, &c. were cut down, and by the wind, blown away from the fields, the corn is entirely deſtroyed, the gardens ruined, glaſs all broken, many buildings unrooffed, and the trees in its courſe, generally broken down, or torn up by the roots, the orchards entirely ſtripped, and wherever the apple-trees were old are deſtroyed. Seven hundred ſquares of glaſs were broken in Franklin meeting-houſe. The hail fell in ſuch quantities, as on Wedneſday, 36 hours after the ſtorm, to lie 12 inches deep in the vallies where it had been waſhed by the rain. The loſs to the Farmers is immenſely great. All the hopes of the ſeaſon, in many inſtances, are ſwept away by the beſom of deſtruction. We are happy to add that no lives were loſt in either direction, that we have heard from. The breadth of the tornado at the eaſtward was about four miles, and its length, during its violence, about 9 or 10 miles.

BOSTON July 26.

On Tueſday, the Conſtitution Frigate, Capt. Talbot, ſailed on a cruiſe with a leading wind; and

On Wedneſday, the Boſton Frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Little, ſailed on a cruiſe with a fine South Weſterly breeze.

NEWPORT, July 30.

On the 19th Inſtant, SAMUEL ELAM, Eſq; of this Town, was elected a Member of the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY, Eſq; of this Town, is appointed Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States.

The United States Frigate, General Greene, Capt. Chriſtopher R. Perry, arrived here on Saturday laſt, the 27th Inſt. from the Havanna Station; having convoyed upwards of Fifty Veſſels bound to different Ports of the United States.—A very fatal and contagious Diſorder, together with other preſſing Cauſes, compelled her thus early to abandon her Station. The Cauſes which produced the fatal Malady will no Doubt be developed in due Seaſon;—at the ſame Time we feel ourſelves warranted in expreſſing a Belief, that it has not been produced by any Negligence of the Officers, or Uncleanlineſs of the Crew; and that no poſſible Exertions were wanting in ſearching into the Cauſe of it, and endeavouring to prevent its Effects.——The very great Exertions of Capt. Perry, ſince his Arrival in Port, to prevent the Contagion from reaching the Town, will no Doubt be applauded by every Deſcription of Citizens.—The Candour with which the Nature and Extent of the Calamity were immediately diſcloſed by the Officers, deſerves to be particularly noticed.

While we deplore theſe diſtreſſing Circumſtances, in common with our Fellow-Citizens, and in particular with the Relatives of the long Liſt of deceaſed (which we are under the melancholy Neceſſity of giving in this Day's Paper) we have the Satisfaction to congratulate the Friends of the remaining ſick, on the flattering Proſpect of their ſpeedy Recovery.

The Frigate is now anchored near Coaſters Harbour; the Sick have been ſent to the Hoſpital on that Iſland, and the Well go on Shore at Roſe-Iſland for their Health.—No Perſon is admitted to go on board, or to come from the Ship, that there is no Danger from any Contagion—there have died ſince the 15th July on board the Ship during her Paſſage Twenty; and Thirty-five have been ſent to the Hoſpital at Coaſters Harbour, all but Three walked to the Hoſpital; and from the Change of Air and Diet are rapidly recruiting.

We ſtate theſe Facts, for the Public's Satisfaction, which may be relied on:—We alſo ſubjoin a Certificate from the Phyſicians, who have viſited them:

"WE the Subſcribers having examined the Sick who were landed on Coaſters Harbour, from on board the United States Frigate General Greene; certify, that we have diſcovered no clearly marked Caſe of Yellow Fever among them: but that the principal Diſeaſe appears no more than a remittent billious Fever, ſuch as is frequently generated, in warm ſeaſons, on board of large ſhips, or other crowded ſituations.

ISAAC SENTER,
L. KOLLOCK.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

The following are the Names of the Perſons who have died on board the General Greene, viz.

John A. Hazard *(Purſer)* Henry Tibbets *(Surgeon)* William Henry, Iſaac Taſewell, and Nathaniel Coleman, *(acting Midſhipmen)* Jonathan Hazard *(2d Officer of Marines)* Samuel Dorſet, Aſa Parker, Caleb Freelove, and Eleaſer Arnold *(Marines)* Peleg Shaw *(Ship's Steward)* Samuel Hughes and John Haws *(Barbers)* Richard R. Reynolds *(Maſter at Arms)* Bela Jacobs *(Carpenter)* Nathan Taft, George Smith, Iſaac Carr, Garrick Stackpole and George Boſſon, *(Seamen.)*

The following is a Liſt of the Merchant Ships and Veſſels convoyed from Havanna, by the United States Ship General Greene and Brig South-Carolina.

Schooner	Akerly, Warner,	Baltimore
———	Neptune, Bythewood,	Charleſton
———	Friendſhip, Grey,	Ditto
Brig	Clinton, Champlin,	Rhode-Iſland
Schooner,	Harmony, Roberts,	Charleſton
———	Polly, Whittelſey,	Baltimore
Brig	American Hero, Brown,	New-York
Schooner	Sally, Stanton,	Charleſton
Sloop	Little Mary, Gardiner,	Newport
Schooner	Polly, Higby,	New-York
Cutter	Friendſhip, Hathaway,	Rhode-Iſland
Schooner	George Clinton, Morris,	N. York
Brig	Patriot, Hanley,	Baltimore
Brig	Confidence, Manning,	Ditto
Schooner	Induſtry, Lovel,	Charleſton
Ship	Fabius, Cawan,	Philadelphia
Brig	Beaver, Elliott,	Ditto
Brig	Suſanna, Hunt,	Ditto
Schooner	Mercury, Skinner,	New-York
Brig	Induſtry, Traders,	Baltimore
Brig	Rambler, Moulton,	Salem
Schooner	Boſton, Wilkinſon,	Philadelphia
Brig	Hannah, Olcott,	New-York
Snow	Ranger, Martin,	Baltimore
Brig	Good Hope, Neal,	Salem
Schooner	Tabitha, Greene,	Baltimore
Ship	Halcyon, Wire,	Ditto
Sloop	Good Intent, Dennis,	Newport
Brig	Sally, Hodgkiſs,	New-London
Schooner	Ajax, Betts,	New-York
Ship	Harry, Harper,	Philadelphia
Brig	Sally & Betſy, Wroth,	Ditto
Brig	Fanny & Jane, Dreſkill,	Baltimore
Brig	John & Joſeph, Clark,	Ditto
Brig	Caſiope, Andon,	New-York
Brig	Welcome Return, Berry,	Baltimore
Schooner	Commerce, Smith,	Rhode-Iſland
Brig	Felicity, Chaytor,	Baltimore
Ship	Abigail, Read,	Ditto
Ship	Mercury, Smith,	Boſton
Schooner	Beauty, Haynes,	Baltimore
Snow	Suſanna, Armington,	Providence
Schooner	——, ——,	New-York
Ship	Active, Cranſton,	Baltimore
Brig	George, Hyder,	Charleſton
Ship	Fame, Jones,	Philadelphia
——	Mac, Browning,	Boſton
——	Grand Turk, Taber,	New-York
——	Sally, Smith,	Baltimore

And ſeveral other Veſſels whoſe Names are not known.

The Ship Draper, Capt. Collins, arrived at New-York laſt Wedneſday in 52 days from Dublin. July 19th, ſpoke brig Polly, ——, from Rhode-Iſland, to Hamburgh, out 5 Days, Lat. 39, Long. 66. July 22d, ſpoke a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland to Hiſpaniola, Lat. 45.

DIED.]—At Swanzey, Yeſterday Morning, in the 78th Year of his Age, Colonel *JERATHMEL BOWERS.*

—At Havanna, Mr. *LEWIS POTTER,* Son of Mr. William Potter, of this Town, in the 19th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. *ELIZABETH WESTCOTT,* Conſort of Mr. James Weſtcott, jun. in the 22d Year of her Age.

Meteorological *TABLE.* Fahren. Therm.

1799.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A. M.	Thermo. 3 P. M.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
23	70	74½	SSW.	SW.	Fair.	Ditto.
24	72½	76	S.	S.	Fog.	Fair.
25	76	79	SE.	SSE.	Haze.	Rain. Fair.
26	73⅞	78	WNW.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
27	77	80	SW.	S.	Fog.	Cl. Cloudy.
28	74	77½	NNE.	SSE.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
29	73	78	NE.	S.	Thick Fog.	Fair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 29.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Kelly,	Boſton
Brig Hermes, Earle,	New-York
Schooner Gen. Greene, Barlow,	Penobſcott
Sloop Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York
Schooner Betſy, Smith,	Stonington
Sloop Fame, Dennis,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Nancy, Spencer,	Ditto
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Brig Peggy, Boſs,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Semiramis, Brown,	Ditto
Brig Greenwich, Barker,	Havanna
Schooner Betſy, Smith,	Stonnington
Sloop Betſy, Cole,	New-York
Ship Patty, Babcock,	Frenchmans bay

Extract from an Act enabling the Town-Councils of each Town in this State to grant Licenſes for retailing ſtrong Liquors, and to prevent the ſelling of the ſame without License, and againſt the keeping up of Signs at unlicenſed Houſes.

"*BE IT ENACTED by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That the Town-Councils of the reſpective towns in this State ſhall have the power of granting licenſes for keeping taverns and ale-houſes, and retailing wines or ſtrong liquors within their ſeveral towns, and ſhall take for each licenſe granted diſcretionally, not exceeding twenty dollars, nor leſs than four dollars, which money ſhall be paid into the town-treaſury where ſuch licenſe is granted, for defraying the charges of the town.

"*And be it further enacted,* That if any perſon or perſons ſhall ſell, or ſuffer to be ſold, in their Dwelling-houſes or poſſeſſions, by their wives, children or ſervants, or other perſons whomſoever, any rum, wine, or ſtrong liquors whatſoever, by retail, in any leſs quantity than a gallon, without licenſe firſt had and obtained from the Town-Council, and be thereof convicted, either by his, her or their confeſſion, or by the teſtimony of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, on oath or affirmation, before any two Juſtices of the Peace or Wardens, in any town where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, he, ſhe or they ſhall forfeit and pay as a fine the ſum of twenty dollars, one half thereof to him who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame, and the other half to and for the uſe of the town where ſuch offence ſhall be committed."

Published per Order,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
July 26, 1799.

THE Creditors of Jonathan Lillibridge, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, next to be holden at South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, paſſed at June Seſſion, 1756, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

WEDNESDAY Evening 31ſt July, 1799.
Will be preſented a celebratrd COMEDY, called

WIVES AS THEY WERE,
AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Bronzely,	Mr. Harper,
Lord Priory,	Mr. Turnbull,
Sir George Evelyn,	Mr. Munto,
Norberry,	Mr. Prigmore,
Oliver,	Mr. Lathy,
Nabſon,	Mr. Kedey,
William,	Mr. Ormſby,
Sir William Dorrillon,	Mr. Whitlock.
Lady Priory,	Mrs. Harper,
Lady Mary Raffle,	Mrs. Simpſon,
Miſs Dorrillon,	Mrs. Whitlock.

Between the Play and Farce a SONG, by Mrs. GRAUPNER.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two Acts, called

ANIMAL MAGNETISM,
OR,
The FORCE of LOVE.

Doctor,	Mr. Simpſon,
Marquis,	Mr. Harper,
Jeffery,	Mr. Lathy,
Dr. Hellebore,	Mr. Turnbull,
Dr. Van Goſterman,	Mr. Kedey,
La Fleur,	Mr. Prigmore.
Conſtance,	Miſs Weſtray,
Liſette,	Mrs. Harper.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had at the Theatre from Ten to One o'Clock in the Forenoon, and from three to ſix on Days of Performance.

Doors to be opened at Seven, and the Performance to commence at One Quarter before 8 o'Clock.

BOXES, One Dollar,—PIT, Half a Dollar GALLELY, One Quarter of a Dollar.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,
A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calfſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee, and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOSEPH VICKARY
WISHES to acquaint his old Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed his Shop from Col. Sherburne's Wharf to his own Houſe, a little above the Head of King-ſtreet, two Doors below Conſtant Taber, Eſq'rs——where he carries on CHAIR-MAKING as uſual, and will be greatly obliged to all thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

DESERTED from the Hoſpital, on Coaſters-Harbour, Rhode-Iſland.

BARNEY WHIPPLE, 5 Feet 10½ Inches high, a ſtout, well made Man, light Complexion, blue Eyes, dark ſhort Hair, belongs to Attleborough, Maſſachuſetts, ſuppoſed to have been enticed away by the others, 29 Years of Age.

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By Order of CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY, Eſquire, Commander of the United States Ship General Green.
JOSHUA BLAKE.
Tuesday Morning, 30th July, 1799.

☞ *The Printers throughout this State, are deſired to publish the above.*

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE COXCOMB.

By the late Mr. CAWTHORNE.

A Coxcomb once, in Handel's parlour, found
A Grecian lyre, and try'd to make it sound;
O'er the fine form his awkward fist he flings,
And rudely presses on th' elastic strings:
Awaken'd discord shrieks, and scolds, and raves,
Wild as the dissonance of winds and waves,
And hoarser far than all th' extatic race,
Whose drunken orgies fill'd the wilds of Thace,
Friend, quoth the Sage, that fine machine contains
Exacter numbers, and diviner strains;
Strains, such as once could raise the Thebian wall,
And stop the mountain-torrent in its fall!
But yet, to make them, rouse them, and inspire,
Asks a fine finger, and a touch of fire—
A feeling soul, whose all-expressive pow'rs
Can copy nature as she sinks or soars,
And, just alike to passion, time and place,
Refine correctness into ease and grace.
He said—and, flying o'er each quivering wire,
Spread his light hand, and swept it on the lyre:
Quick at his touch the lyre began to glow,
The sounds to kindle, and the air to flow,
Deep as the murmurs of the falling flood,
Sweet as the warblers of the vocal wood:
The list'ning passions hear, and sink and rise,
As the rich harmony or swells or dies;
The pulse of Av'rice forgets to move,
A purer rapture fills the breast of Love;
Devotion lifts to heav'n a holier eye,
And bleeding Pity heaves a softer sigh.
LIFE has its ease, amusement, joy and fire,
Hid in itself, like music in the lyre;
And, like the lyre, will all its pow'rs impart,
When touch'd and manag'd by the hand of art:
But half mankind, like Handel's fool, destroy,
Thro' rage and ignorance, the strain of joy;
Irregularly wild their passions roll
Thro' nature's finest instrument, the soul:
While men of sense, with Handel's happier skill,
Correct the taste, and harmonize the will;
Teach their affections, like his notes, to flow,
Not rais'd too high, nor ever sunk too low;
Till ev'ry virtue, measur'd and refin'd,
As fits the concert of the master's mind,
Melts in its kindred sounds, and pours along
Th' according music of the moral song.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ABOUT two months ago, a pregnant lady, passing by an eminent butcher's, at the west end of the town, observed the master of the house cutting a rump of beef into steaks, which so struck her imagination, that she stood to look at him a considerable time.—Her behaviour being taken notice of by the butcher's wife who happened to be sitting in the shop, good naturedly begged the lady to walk in, and asked her in the customary manner, if she had the least inclination to eat any of the steaks. The lady thanked her, and said, I have no inclination to eat any; but you will think me very strange, when I tell you, that I wish earnestly to slap your husband's face with some of them. To this the good woman answered: My husband, madam, is a very good humoured man, and if you really have a desire of that kind, I make no doubt but he will oblige you. Upon this the husband was called in, and being informed of the lady's wish, readily consented, swearing the boy should not be spoiled on his account. The lady, after she had gratified herself, withdrew, and the butcher, before the conclusion of the week, received a present of a pipe of Madeira, accompanied with a very genteel letter, thanking him for his extraordinary civility.

Custom-House, New-York, July 2.

NOTICE.

All Merchants, Mariners, and others concerned in Navigation, are informed that the following is the position of the Buoys, directed to be placed in this harbour by the government of the United States, for the security of vessels going out and coming in, viz.

No. 1. A white Buoy, on the north part of the outer part of the outer middle ground, sunk in four fathoms water, bearing from the Light-House, at Sandy-Hook, east by north, distant three miles.

No. 2. A black Buoy, on the south-east part of the East Bank, sunk in four fathoms water, bearing from the Light-House north east by east half east, distant four miles, and bearing from the white Buoy No. 1, north and by west one and a half mile, soundings betwixt them four and a half fathoms water at common low tide.

A cable's length east of the black Buoy No. 2, seven fathoms water, the channel course in betwixt the Buoys aforesaid is west north-west allowing for the tide.

No. 3. A black Buoy at the south-west point of the East Bank, sunk in four fathoms water, and bearing from the Light House north-west and by north, distant four miles.

No. 4. A white Buoy on the south-east part of the West-Bank, sunk in three and a half fathoms water, bearing from the Light-House north-west and by north, distant eight miles; and from this Buoy to the last mentioned Black Buoy No 3, the course is south and by east, distant five miles, the least soundings betwixt them four and one half fathoms water.

No. 5. A black Buoy on the upper middle ground, sunk in four and one half fathoms water, bearing from the Light-House north and by west, distant nine miles, and from the last mentioned white Buoy or No. 4, north-east, distant two and one half miles, soundings betwixt them from three and one half to six fathoms water.

No. 6. A white Buoy, sunk on the north-east fork of the West Bank, in three and one half fathoms water, bearing from the Light House north and by west half west, distant twelve miles, soundings from three and one half fathoms to six fathoms water, betwixt them and from the last mentioned black Buoy or No. 6, bearing a course north and by west half west distant three miles.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM.

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-House, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Westward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where those who may please to visit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleasure and Despatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

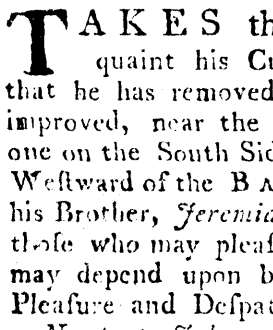
Imported direct from the Manufacturer—

The following GOODS, which will be sold very low for Cash or short Credit, at least as low as they can be bought in New-York:

SPRIG'D, Lappet, Plain, and Book Muslins; Brown Linens; Shawls; and Nuns Thread, from No. 6 to No. 24, at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, opposite Col. Russell's, Providence.

July 10, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, ss.



BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Honorable BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by David L. Barnes, Esq; Attorney for said District, against the Schooner BETSY, her Tackle, Apparel, Boat, &c. now lying in the Port of Newport, for having been fitted and equipped, as it is alledged, for the Purpose of transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa, to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute in such Case made and provided.

And that Trial will be had on said Libel, at the District Court to be holden at Newport, on the first Tuesday in August next.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

July 6th, 1799.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the Town, that has a good Well of Water, Garden, Stable, &c. to be entered in October next. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE and ANCHOR, Thames Street,

HAS just received by the last Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the latest Publications, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Also, a General Assortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, together with a very general Assortment of well-chosen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, such as fresh Raisins, per Box; Spanish Segars, per Box or 100, of the first Quality and most delicious Flavour; best perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or single; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, July 30, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.

Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Bogli Pots.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Soushong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE COXCOMB.

By the late Mr. CAWTHORNE.

A Coxcomb once, in Handel's parlour, found
A Grecian lyre, and try'd to make it sound;
O'er the fine ftops his aukward fift he flings,
And rudely preffes on th' elaftic ftrings:
Awaken'd difcord fhrieks, and fcolds, and raves,
Wild as the diffonance of winds and waves,
And hoarfer far than all th' extatic race,
Whofe drunken orgies fill'd the wilds of Thace,
Friend, quoth the Sage, that fine machine contains
Exacter numbers, and diviner ftrains;
Strains, fuch as once could raife the Thebian wall,
And ftop the mountain-torrent in its fall!
But yet, to make them, rouſe them, and inſpire,
Aſks a fine finger, and a touch of fire—
A feeling ſoul, whoſe all-expreſſive pow'rs
Can copy nature as ſhe ſinks or ſoars,
And, juſt alike to paſſion, time and place,
Refine correctneſs into eaſe and grace.
He ſaid—and, flying o'er each quivering wire,
Spread his light hand, and ſwept it on the lyre:
Quick at his touch the lyre began to glow,
The ſounds to kindle, and the air to flow,
Deep as the murmurs of the falling flood,
Sweet as the warblers of the vocal wood:
The liſt'ning paſſions hear, and ſink and riſe,
As the rich harmony or ſwells or dies;
The pulſe of Av'rice forgets to move,
A purer rapture fills the breaſt of Love;
Devotion lifts to heav'n a holier eye,
And bleeding Pity heaves a ſofter ſigh.
LIFE has its eaſe, amuſement, joy and fire,
Hid in itſelf, like muſic in the lyre;
And, like the lyre, will all its pow'rs impart,
When touch'd and manag'd by the hand of art:
But half mankind, like Handel's fool, deſtroy,
Thro' rage and ignorance, the ſtrain of joy;
Irregularly wild their paſſions roll
Thro' nature's fineſt inſtrument, the ſoul:
While men of ſenſe, with Handel's happier ſkill,
Correct the taſte, and harmonize the will;
Teach their affections, like his notes, to flow,
Not rais'd too high, nor ever ſunk too low;
Till ev'ry virtue, meaſur'd and refin'd,
As fits the concert of the maſter's mind,
Melts in its kindred ſounds, and pours along
Th' according muſic of the moral ſong.

From a LONDON PAPER.

ABOUT two months ago, a pregnant lady, paſſing by an eminent butcher's, at the weſt end of the town, obſerved the maſter of the houſe cutting a rump of beef into ſteaks, which ſo ſtruck her imagination, that ſhe ſtood to look at him a conſiderable time.—Her behaviour being taken notice of by the butcher's wife who happened to be ſitting in the ſhop, good naturedly begged the lady to walk in, and aſked her in the cuſtomary manner, if ſhe had the leaſt inclination to eat any of the ſteaks. The lady thanked her, and ſaid, I have no inclination to eat any; but you will think me very ſtrange, when I tell you, that I wiſh earneſtly to ſlap your huſband's face with ſome of them. To this the good woman anſwered: My huſband, madam, is a very good humoured man, and if you really have a deſire of that kind, I make no doubt but he will oblige you. Upon this the huſband was called in, and being informed of the lady's wiſh, readily conſented, ſwearing the boy ſhould not be ſpoiled on his account. The lady, after ſhe had gratified herſelf, withdrew, and the butcher, before the concluſion of the week, received a preſent of a pipe of Madeira, accompanied with a very genteel letter, thanking him for his extraordinary civility.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 2.

NOTICE.

All Merchants, Mariners, and others concerned in Navigation, are informed that the following is the poſition of the Buoys, directed to be placed in this harbour by the government of the United States, for the ſecurity of veſſels going out and coming in, viz.

No. 1. A white Buoy, on the north part of the outer part of the outer middle gound, ſunk in four fathoms water, bearing from the Light-Houſe, at Sandy-Hook, eaſt by north, diſtant three miles.

No. 2. A black Buoy, on the ſouth-eaſt part of the Eaſt Bank, ſunk in four fathoms water, bearing from the Light-Houſe north eaſt by eaſt half eaſt, diſtant four miles, and bearing from the white Buoy No. 1, north and by eaſt one and a half mile, ſoundings betwixt them four and a half fathoms water at common low tide.

A cable's length eaſt of the black Buoy No. 2, ſeven fathoms water, the channel courſe in betwixt the Buoys aforeſaid is weſt north-weſt allowing for the tide.

No. 3. A black Buoy at the ſouth-weſt point of the Eaſt Bank, ſunk in four fathoms water, and bearing from the Light Houſe north-weſt and by north, diſtant four miles.

No. 4. A white Buoy on the ſouth-eaſt part of the Weſt-Bank, ſunk in three and a half fathoms water, bearing from the Light-Houſe north-weſt and by north, diſtant eight miles; and from this Buoy to the laſt mentioned Black Buoy No 3, the courſe is ſouth and by eaſt, diſtant five miles, the leaſt ſoundings betwixt them four and one half fathoms water.

No. 3. A black Buoy on the upper middle ground, ſunk in four and one half fathoms water, bearing from the Light-Houſe north and by weſt, diſtant nine miles, and from the laſt mentioned white Buoy or No. 4, north-eaſt, diſtant two and one half miles, ſoundings betwixt them from three and one half to ſix fathoms water.

No. 6. A white Buoy, ſunk on the north-eaſt fork of the Weſt Bank, in three and one half fathoms water, bearing from the Light Houſe north and by weſt half weſt, diſtant twelve miles, ſoundings from three and one half fathoms to ſix fathoms water, betwixt them and from the laſt mentioned black Buoy or No. 6, bearing a courſe north and by weſt half weſt diſtant three miles.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM.

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-Houſe, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Weſtward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where thoſe who may pleaſe to viſit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleaſure and Deſpatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

Imported direct from the Manufacturer—

The following GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at leaſt as low as they can be bought in New-York:

SPRIG'D, Lappet, Plain, and Book Muſlins; Brown Linens; Shawls; and Nuns Thread, from No. 6 to No. 24, at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, oppoſite Col. Ruſſell's, Providence.

July 10, 1799.

Rhode-Iſland District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Honorable BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by David L. Barnes, Eſq; Attorney for ſaid Diſtrict, againſt the Schooner BETSY, her Tackle, Apparel, Boat, &c. now lying in the Port of Newport, for having been fitted and equipped, as it is alledged, for the Purpoſe of tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa, to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statute in ſuch Caſe made and provided.

And that Trial will be had on ſaid Libel, at the Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

July 6th, 1799.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the Town, that has a good Well of Water, Garden, Stable, &c. to be entered in October next. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH LYON,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

JOHN BOURN,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her ſincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, ſhe has juſt received a new Supply of CROCKERY, conſiſting of almoſt every Article of Convenience, for the Cloſet or Kitchen.

Alſo—Freſh Currants, and beſt Box Raiſins.—She keeps conſtantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handſome Aſſortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, ſprigged and ſpotted Muſlins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herſelf, that her unremitting Endeavours to pleaſe, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE and ANCHOR, Thames Street,

HAS juſt received by the laſt Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the lateſt Publications, conſiſting of Hiſtory, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, together with a very general Aſſortment of well-choſen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, ſuch as freſh Raiſins, per Box; Spaniſh Segars, per Box or 100, of the firſt Quality and moſt delicious Flavour; beſt perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or ſingle; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, July 30, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyſon, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Bogli Pores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Buſhels of Flax-Seed for ſowing.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

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That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN'S,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.